

§ 63.7852 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in § 63.2, and in this section as follows.

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Basic oxygen process furnace means any refractory-lined vessel in which high-purity oxygen is blown under pressure through a bath of molten iron, scrap metal, and fluxes to produce steel. This definition includes both top and bottom blown furnaces, but does not include argon oxygen decarburization furnaces.

Basic oxygen process furnace shop means the place where steelmaking operations that begin with the transfer of molten iron (hot metal) from the torpedo car and end prior to casting the molten steel, including hot metal transfer, desulfurization, slag skimming, refining in a basic oxygen process furnace, and ladle metallurgy occur.

Basic oxygen process furnace shop ancillary operations means the processes where hot metal transfer, hot metal desulfurization, slag skimming, and ladle metallurgy occur.

Blast furnace means a furnace used for the production of molten iron from iron ore and other iron bearing materials.

Bottom-blown furnace means any basic oxygen process furnace in which oxygen and other combustion gases are introduced into the bath of molten iron through tuyeres in the bottom of the vessel or through tuyeres in the bottom and sides of the vessel.

Casthouse means the building or structure that encloses the bottom portion of a blast furnace where the hot metal and slag are tapped from the furnace.

Certified observer means a visible emission observer certified to perform EPA Method 9 opacity observations.

Desulfurization means the process in which reagents such as magnesium, soda ash, and lime are injected into the hot metal, usually with dry air or nitrogen, to remove sulfur.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation (including operating limits) or operation and maintenance requirement;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Discharge end means the place where those operations conducted within the sinter plant starting at the discharge of the sintering machine's traveling grate including (but not limited to) hot sinter crushing, screening, and transfer operations occur.

Emission limitation means any emission limit, opacity limit, or operating limit.

Hot metal transfer station means the location in a basic oxygen process furnace shop where molten iron (hot metal) is transferred from a torpedo car or hot metal car used to transport hot metal from the blast furnace casthouse to a holding vessel or ladle in the basic oxygen process furnace shop. This location also is known as the reladling station or ladle transfer station.

Integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility means an establishment engaged in the production of steel from iron ore.

Ladle metallurgy means a secondary steelmaking process that is performed typically in a ladle after initial refining in a basic oxygen process furnace

to adjust or amend the chemical and/or mechanical properties of steel.

Primary emissions means particulate matter emissions from the basic oxygen process furnace generated during the steel production cycle which are captured and treated in the furnace's primary emission control system.

Primary emission control system means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of primary emissions (e.g., an open hood capture system used in conjunction with an electrostatic precipitator or a closed hood system used in conjunction with a scrubber).

Primary oxygen blow means the period in the steel production cycle of a basic oxygen process furnace during which oxygen is blown through the molten iron bath by means of a lance inserted from the top of the vessel (top-blown) or through tuyeres in the bottom and/or sides of the vessel (bottom-blown).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

Secondary emissions means particulate matter emissions that are not controlled by a primary emission control system, including emissions that escape from open and closed hoods, lance hole openings, and gaps or tears in ductwork to the primary emission control system.

Secondary emission control system means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of secondary emissions from a basic oxygen process furnace.

Sinter cooler means the apparatus used to cool the hot sinter product that is transferred from the discharge end through contact with large volumes of induced or forced draft air.

Sinter plant means the machine used to produce a fused clinker-like aggregate or sinter of fine iron-bearing materials suited for use in a blast furnace. The machine is composed of a continuous traveling grate that conveys a bed of ore fines and other finely divided iron-bearing material and fuel (typically coke breeze), a burner at the feed end of the grate for ignition, and a series of downdraft windboxes along the length of the strand to support downdraft combustion and heat sufficient to produce a fused sinter product.

Skimming station means the locations inside a basic oxygen process furnace shop where slag is removed from the top of the molten metal bath.

Steel production cycle means the operations conducted within the basic oxygen process furnace shop that are required to produce each batch of steel. The following operations are included: scrap charging, preheating (when done), hot metal charging, primary oxygen blowing, sampling, (vessel turn-down and turnup), additional oxygen blowing (when done), tapping, and deslagging. The steel production cycle begins when the scrap is charged to the furnace and ends after the slag is emptied from the vessel into the slag pot.

Top-blown furnace means any basic oxygen process furnace in which oxygen is introduced into the bath of molten iron by means of an oxygen lance inserted from the top of the vessel.

Windboxes means the compartments that provide for a controlled distribution of downdraft combustion air as it is drawn through the sinter bed of a sinter plant to make the fused sinter product.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63—EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7790(a), you must comply with each applicable emission and opacity limit in the following table:

For . . .	You must comply with each of the following . . .
1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter.
2. Each windbox exhaust stream at a new sinter plant	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.3 lb/ton of product sinter.

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For . . .	You must comply with each of the following . . .
3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from one or more control devices that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf¹; and</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).</p>
4. Each discharge end at a new sinter plant	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from one or more control devices that contain, on a flow weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end that exhibit opacity greater than 10 percent (6-minute average).</p>
5. Each sinter cooler stack at an existing sinter plant	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf.
6. Each sinter cooler stack at a new sinter plant	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf.
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the blast furnace that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).</p>
8. Each casthouse at a new blast furnace	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.003 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the blast furnace that exhibit opacity greater than 15 percent (6-minute average).</p>
9. Each BOPF at a new or existing shop	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with a closed hood system at a new or existing BOPF shop that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf during the primary oxygen blow²;</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for an existing BOPF shop or 0.01 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for a new BOPF shop²; and</p> <p>c. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device used solely for the collection of secondary emissions from the BOPF that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.0052 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.</p>
10. Each hot metal transfer, skimming, and desulfurization operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.003 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.004 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.
12. Each roof monitoring at an existing BOPF shop	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or any other building housing the BOPF or BOPF shop operation that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (3-minute average).

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For . . .	You must comply with each of the following . . .
13. Each roof monitor at a new BOPF shop	<p>a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a bottom-blown BOPF or BOPF shop operations that exhibit opacity (for any set of 6-minute averages) greater than 10 percent, except that one 6-minute period not to exceed 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle; or</p> <p>b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a top-blown BOPF or BOPF shop operations that exhibit opacity (for any set of 3-minute averages) greater than 10 percent, except that one 3-minute period greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle.</p>

¹This limit applies if the cooler is vented to the same control device as the discharge end.

²This limit applies to control devices operated in parallel for a single BOPF during the oxygen blow.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63—INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7825(a)(1), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table:

For . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant	The process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter from a windbox exhaust stream, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(c), did not exceed 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter.
2. Each windbox exhaust stream at a new sinter plant	The process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter from a windbox exhaust stream, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(c), did not exceed 0.3 lb/ton of product sinter.
3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant	<p>a. The flow-weighted average concentration of particulate matter from one or more control devices applied to emissions from a discharge end, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(d), did not exceed 0.02 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each discharge end, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).</p>
4. Each discharge end at a new sinter plant	<p>a. The flow-weighted average concentration of particulate matter from one or more control devices applied to emissions from a discharge end, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(d), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each discharge end, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 10 percent (6-minute average).</p>
5. Each sinter cooler stack at an existing sinter plant	The average concentration of particulate matter from a sinter cooler stack, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(b), did not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf.
6. Each sinter cooler stack at a new sinter plant	The average concentration of particulate matter from a sinter cooler stack, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(b), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf.
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace	<p>a. The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a casthouse, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(e), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf; and</p> <p>b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each casthouse, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).</p>
8. Each casthouse at a new blast furnace	a. The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a casthouse, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(e), did not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf; and

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For . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
9. Each BOPF at a new or existing BOPF shop	<p>b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each casthouse, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(c), did not exceed 15 percent (6-minute average).</p> <p>a. The average concentration of particulate matter from a primary emission control system applied to emissions from a BOPF with a closed hood system, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(f), did not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf for a new or existing BOPF shop;</p> <p>b. The average concentration of particulate matter from a primary emission control system applied to emissions from a BOPF with an open hood system, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(g), did not exceed 0.02 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.01 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop; and</p> <p>c. The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied solely to secondary emissions from a BOPF, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(g), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.0052 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.</p>
10. Each hot metal transfer skimming, and desulfurization at a new or existing BOPF shop.	The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from hot metal transfer, skimming, or desulfurization, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(h), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.003 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.	The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a ladle metallurgy operation, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(h), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.004 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.
12. Each roof monitor at an existing BOPF shop	The opacity of secondary emissions from each BOPF shop, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(d), did not exceed 20 percent (3-minute average).
13. Each roof monitor at a new BOPF shop	<p>a. The opacity of the highest set of 6-minute averages from each BOPF shop housing a bottom-blown BOPF, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(d), did not exceed 20 percent and the second highest set of 6-minute averages did not exceed 10 percent; or</p> <p>b. The opacity of the highest set of 3-minute averages from each BOPF shop housing a top-blown BOPF, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(d), did not exceed 20 percent and the second highest set of 3-minute averages did not exceed 10 percent.</p>

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63—CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in § 63.7833(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table:

For . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant	<p>a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter; and</p> <p>b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).</p>
2. Each windbox exhaust stream at a new sinter plant	<p>a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below 0.3 lb/ton of product sinter; and</p> <p>b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).</p>
3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from one or more control devices at or below 0.02 gr/dscf; and

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For . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end at or below 20 percent (6-minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
4. Each discharge end at a new sinter plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from one or more control devices at or below 0.01 gr/dscf; b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end at or below 10 percent (6-minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
5. Each sinter cooler stack at an existing sinter plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below 0.03 gr/dscf; and b. Conducting subsequent performance sinter plant tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
6. Each sinter cooler stack at a new sinter plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below 0.01 gr/dscf; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf; b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the blast furnace at or below 20 percent (6-minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
8. Each casthouse at a new blast furnace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.003 gr/dscf; b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or building housing the casthouse at or below 15 percent (6-minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
9. Each BOPF at a new or existing BOPF shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from the primary emission control system for a BOPF with a closed hood system at or below 0.03 gr/dscf; b. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from the primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system at or below 0.02 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.01 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop; c. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied solely to secondary emissions from a BOPF at or below 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.0052 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop; and d. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
10. Each hot metal transfer, skimming, and desulfurization operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf at an existing BOPF or 0.003 gr/dscf for a new BOPF; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf at an existing BOPF shop or 0.004 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).
12. Each roof monitor at an existing BOPF shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing the BOPF or shop operation at or below 20 percent (3-minute average); and

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For . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
13. Each roof monitor at a new BOPF shop	<p>b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).</p> <p>a. Maintaining the opacity (for any set of 6-minute averages) of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a bottom-blown BOPF or shop operation at or below 10 percent, except that one 6-minute period greater than 10 percent but no more than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle;</p> <p>b. Maintaining the opacity (for any set of 3-minute averages) of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a top-blown BOPF or shop operation at or below 10 percent, except that one 3-minute period greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle; and</p> <p>c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at least twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).</p>

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART FFFFF

As required in §63.7850, you must comply with the requirements of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart FFFFF	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes.	
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes.	
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)(2)(ii)–(h)(9).	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity and VE Standards.	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to comply with roof monitor opacity limits.
§ 63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Applicability and Performance Test Dates.	No	Subpart FFFFF and specifies performance test applicability and dates.
§ 63.7(a)(3), (b), (c)–(h)	Performance Testing Requirements.	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(1)–(a)(3), (b), (c)(1)–(3), (c)(4)(i)–(e), (c)(7)–(8), (f)(1)–(5), (g)(1)–(4).	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	CMS requirements in § 63.8(c)(4)(i)–(ii), (c)(5) and (6), (d), and (e) apply only to COMS for electrostatic precipitators.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements for Control Devices in § 63.11.	No	Subpart FFFFF does not require flares.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System Requirements.	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies requirements for operation of CMS.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	RATA Alternative	No.	
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes	Additional notifications for CMS in § 63.9(g) apply to COMS for electrostatic precipitators.
§ 63.9(g)(5)	DATA Reduction	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies data reduction requirements.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)–(2)(xii), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (c)(1)–(6), (c)(9)–(15), (d), (e)(1)–(2), (e)(4), (f).	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.	Yes	Additional records for CMS in § 63.10(c) (1)–(6), (9)–(15), and reports in § 63.10(d)(1)–(2) apply only to COMS for electrostatic precipitators.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	CMS Records for RATA Alternative.	No.	
§ 63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records of Excess Emissions and Parameter Monitoring Exceedances for CMS.	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies record requirements.
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements	No	Subpart FFFFF does not require flares.

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart FFFFF	Explanation
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations ..	Yes.	
§ 63.13–§ 63.15	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information.	Yes.	

Subpart GGGGG—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation

SOURCE: 68 FR 58190, Oct. 8, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§ 63.7880 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emissions limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from site remediation activities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emissions limitations and work practice standards.

§ 63.7881 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to you if you own or operate a facility at which you conduct a site remediation, as defined in § 63.7957; and this site remediation, unless exempted under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, meets all three of the following conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Your site remediation cleans up a remediation material, as defined in § 63.7957.

(2) Your site remediation is co-located at your facility with one or more other stationary sources that emit HAP and meet an affected source definition specified for a source category that is regulated by another subpart under 40 CFR part 63. This condition applies regardless whether or not the affected stationary source(s) at your facility is subject to the standards under the applicable subpart(s).

(3) Your facility is a major source of HAP as defined in § 63.2. A major source emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at the rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year of any

HAP or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year. All emissions of HAP from every source at your facility (i.e., both the site remediation activity and all other facility activities) must be considered in making this calculation.

(b) You are not subject to this subpart if your site remediation qualifies for any of one of the exemptions listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Your site remediation is not subject to this subpart if the site remediation only cleans up material that does not contain any of the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

(2) Your site remediation is not subject to this subpart if the site remediation will be performed under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) as a remedial action or a non time-critical removal action.

(3) Your site remediation is not subject to this subpart if the site remediation will be performed under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action conducted at a treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) that is either required by your permit issued by either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or a State program authorized by the EPA under RCRA section 3006; required by orders authorized under RCRA; or required by orders authorized under RCRA section 7003.

(4) Your site remediation is not subject to this subpart if the site remediation is conducted at a gasoline service station to clean up remediation material from a leaking underground storage tank.

(5) Your site remediation is not subject to this subpart if the site remediation is conducted at a farm or residential site.